

It seems probable that in *Phasianus*, as in many other species of birds, an increase of dark plumage pigmentation is correlated with a more humid environment. This may account for the over-all similarity in both sexes of *versicolor* and *elegans* being greater than that between *versicolor* and *torquatus* or *karpowi*, which are nearest to it geographically.

In conclusion, there seem no good grounds for treating *versicolor* as a full species on its plumage characters and as there are not, so far as is known, any other characters in which it differs from mainland forms, it is best treated as conspecific with them.

Two other points resulting from the examination of all the British Museum (Natural History) *Phasianus* specimens seem worth brief mention here. Delacour (1951, 1977) has lucidly explained the incorrectness of the widespread idea that the "melanistic mutant", *P. colchicus* var. *tenebrosus*, originated from hybridisation of *versicolor* with other subspecies. Since some authorities still appear to doubt this, it may be said that, in my opinion, the B.M. specimens, which include very many examples of the dark mutant and some genuine crosses between *versicolor* and other forms, confirm Delacour's views.

Secondly, it is clear that many pheasants which sportsmen have shot or aviculturists kept in Britain, and which they have thought to be specimens of *P. c. torquatus* or *P. c. formosanus*, in fact differ markedly from wild examples of these subspecies, particularly in their having the upper parts of their plumage more *uniformly* light in ground colour, and in showing much less contrast between the feathers of the flanks and those of the lower breast.

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The natal pterylosis of *Manacus manacus* (Pipridae)

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The manakins (Pipridae) are a familiar part of the avifauna of many parts of the Neotropics. Even so, the only information on the natal pterylosis of these subossine birds is confined to unquantified accounts of 5 species. Newly hatched young of *Pipra coronata*, *P. mentalis*, *Manacus aurantiacus* and *Chiroxiptia linearis* are reported to have scant or sparse grey or greyish-tan

downs (Skutch 1969, Foster 1976) while *Schiffornis turdinus* has "copious long brownish grey down, more abundant than that on the nestlings of the majority of passerine birds" (Skutch 1969: 155). This paper, part of a continuing analysis of the natal pterylosis of Neotropical passerines (Collins 1963, 1973, Collins & Kemp 1976, Collins & Bender 1977), presents data on 3 nestlings of the Black and White Manakin *Manacus manacus*.

All 3 specimens were collected by me in St. George County, Trinidad; 2 (specimens A & B) were taken from a nest in Arima Valley on 17 June 1963 and one (specimen C) from a nest in Aripo Valley on 22 June 1964. All 3 were very small nestlings no more than a day or two old (Stage A, see Wetherbee 1957: 356) with only a light covering of light brownish grey neossoptiles. The total number of neossoptiles varied from 105 to 175 distributed in 10 or 11 tracts (Table 1). As noted in the earlier studies, there is considerable intraspecific variation in neossoptile numbers. In this case it is due in large part to the greatly reduced neossoptiles on the ventral tract and rectrices of specimen C; specimens A and B show much closer agreement in number and distribution of downs.

TABLE I
Distribution of neossoptiles in *Manacus manacus*

| Tract | Specimen A | Specimen B | Specimen C |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ocular | 10/11* | 7/9 | 6/6 |
| Coronal | 11/10 | 11/10 | 9/9 |
| Post Auricular | 0/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
| Occipital | 3/4 | 5/5 | 4/4 |
| Spinal (upper) | 10/9 | 8/8 | 8/8 |
| Spinal (lower)** | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Scapular | 14/14 | 14/16 | 10/10 |
| Femoral | 8/8 | 8/9 | 6/5 |
| Ventral | 12/9 | 10/8 | 2/1 |
| Rectrices | 6/6 | 6/6 | 1/1 |
| Greater Secondary Coverts | 6/8 | 4/4 | 5/3 |
| Middle Secondary Coverts | 6/5 | 3/6 | 2/0 |
| Lesser Secondary Coverts | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/0 |
| Totals | 175 | 163 | 105 |

*counts from left/right sides

**unpaired portion of tract located on midline

The pattern of neossoptile distribution illustrated here may be representative for some of the more "typical" manakins of the genera *Manacus*, *Pipra* and *Chiroxiphia*. However, this pattern cannot be considered to be

typical of the Pipridae as a whole as it is appreciably different from that reported for the Thrush-like Manakin *Schiffornis turdinus* (Skutch 1969). Detailed observations of the natal pterylosis of this and other genera such as *Sapayoa*, *Tyrannutes* and *Neopelma* would likely provide valuable data and aid in our understanding of the relationships of this diverse family of birds.

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Occurrence of the Lesser Adjutant Stork *Leptoptilos javanicus* on Bali, Indonesia

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In the most recent summary of the geographical distribution of storks, Kahl (1979: 252) did not list the Lesser Adjutant Stork *Leptoptilos javanicus* from Bali. Stresemann (1913: 332) reported a sight record from western Bali that was given to him by a tiger hunter, but Chasen (1935: 54) later questioned Bali as a locality. In the late afternoon of 6 September 1980 I observed one foraging on the reef platform and adjacent beach area of the Bali Barat Nature Reserve, northwestern Bali. I followed it closely for 300 metres until it flew off to roost in a large tree nearby.

This stork was first recorded from east Java by Hoogerwerf (1948a: 48) in the Baluran National Park (cf. Wind & Amir 1977: 75) and is probably the most numerous of the 3 storks recorded in west Java (Hoogerwerf 1948b: 121; 1969: 54). There are now a number of records from east Java east to Banyuwangi, opposite Bali (D. A. Holmes), and its presence on Bali would not be unexpected, as evidenced by June 1981 observations from north Bali reported to me by V. Mason and J. L. McKean severally.

A review of the status elsewhere in Indonesia revealed the following:—*Sumatra*. Most of the limited museum material is from last century, but there have been recent records (D. A. Holmes). *Bangka*. Not mentioned by Kahl, but it has been collected there (G. F. Mees). *Kalimantan* (Indonesian Borneo).